

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

Subscription \$1 Per Year, in Advance.

"I Come, the Herald of a Noisy World, the News of All Nations Lumbering at My Back."

All Kinds Job Printing Neatly Executed.

41st YEAR.

HARTFORD, KY., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1915.

NO. 40

Seventieth Session Louisville Conference

Adjourned Monday to Meet
at Franklin in 1916.

HARTFORD'S HOSPITALITY

Recognized With Thanks—Ap-
pointments for Owensboro
District.

MANY PROMINENT PREACHERS

The seventieth session of the Louisville Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, began here last Wednesday morning and continued till noon the following Monday. The town was full of preachers and delegates. All the visitors expressed themselves in glowing terms as to the hospitality of Hartford and the town was certainly greatly benefited by having such a large gathering of prominent churchmen in it. The host of the Conference, our pastor, Rev. Baxter W. Napier, deserves the greatest credit for his enterprise in getting the Conference session for Hartford and his efficiency in superintending the arrangements for entertaining it.

The first business session on Wednesday morning was opened with devotional services led by Bishop James Atkins, of Waynesville, N. C., who presided over this session of conference. Dr. S. M. Miller, of Louisville, was re-elected secretary. Assistant secretaries were then named and standing committees appointed. The welcome address was then delivered by Col. C. M. Barnett and replied to by the Bishop. Both expressed themselves in a graceful and fitting manner. Among many other matters of routine business a resolution was adopted providing that the pictures of Rev. J. C. Pettie, a former beloved pastor of this charge and who was present at conference; Rev. R. C. Alexander and Rev. D. S. Campbell, three of the oldest members of the Conference, be printed in the minutes of this session. The remainder of the morning was taken up with the reports of presiding elders and pastors. On Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock Rev. J. H. Nicholson, of Moreland, preached at the Baptist church. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Methodist church Dr. S. M. Miller delivered an address on "The Preacher's Preparation." At 3 o'clock Rev. U. G. Foote, of Louisville, preached. Wednesday evening the Anniversary Service of the Board of Education and Church Extension was held at which Bishop Atkins, Dr. R. W. Browder, Mr. John Walker, of Louisville, Rev. W. C. Brandon, and Rev. D. B. Price of Louisville, spoke.

The second business meeting of the conference was held Thursday morning. Most of the time was consumed in listening to a continuation of the pastoral reports begun the day before. It was very noticeable that the reports as a whole were better than usual, a great majority of the pastors reporting a substantial increase in membership, and all assessments, collections, &c., paid in full. During this session Rev. J. T. Rushing, presiding elder of this, the Owensboro District, on behalf of Judge John B. Wilson and the local Methodist congregation, presented to Bishop Atkins a handsome gavel made from the wood of a tree which grew in Judge Wilson's yard. The Bishop made a graceful speech of thanks, but said "as the Methodist are gentle folks I trust and believe I will have no use for it."

Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Methodist church Dr. Leonidas Robinson, of Elizabethtown, delivered an address on "The Preacher in the Pulpit." At 3 o'clock Dr. J. R. Savage, of Owensboro, preached. On Thursday evening at the Methodist church one of the largest crowds of the whole session was present at the Anniversary Service of the Sunday Schools. Prof. C. E. Dudley, of Earlington, chairman of the Conference Sunday School Board, presided and made several short practical talks. After song service by Rev. Robert Lear, Bishop

Atkins was introduced and made the annual Sunday School address. This was perhaps the most valuable address so far delivered before the conference. Bishop Atkins was formerly Secretary of the General Sunday School Board and is an authority on the subject. His remarks were devoted mainly to the magnitude and importance of the work. After him Mr. Jno. R. Pepper, Memphis, and Rev. George R. Stewart, of Knoxville, formerly with Sam Jones, described the work being done at the Methodist Assembly at Lake Junaluska. The latter completely captured the audience with his racy style.

The most important feature of Friday's business session was the selection of the place of meeting for next year. Princeton and Franklin were put in nomination by their respective pastors, Rev. W. C. Brandon and Rev. C. F. Wimberley. After a number of ministers had spoken in behalf of each place, the vote was taken. It was very close, but resulted in favor of holding the next session of the Conference at Franklin. The selection was then made unanimous. At the morning session, after devotional services by Rev. J. D. Sigler, Louisville, the routine business of the conference was resumed. The following were admitted into the conference on trial: Bowling Green District, E. M. Holeman; Columbia District, F. A. Sanders and D. T. Penick; Henderson District, A. H. Reynolds; Hopkinsville District, R. L. Sleamaker; Elizabethtown District, R. O. Gilpin; Louisville District, P. H. Ryan; Owensboro District, R. C. McDowell. The transfer to this conference was announced of B. A. Brandon from the Florida conference and of A. C. Johnson and Rufus McMeekin from the Kentucky conference. Rev. E. D. Boggs was, at his own request, allowed to "locate." At this point Rev. D. S. Campbell, the second oldest preacher in the conference and who has been in active service for 52 years, asked to be superannuated. He was given quite an ovation and he was made a present of one hundred dollars by brethren. Bishop Atkins then introduced Mr. John R. Pepper, Memphis, Tenn., leader of the Laymen's Movement in Southern Methodism, and Rev. George R. Stewart, Knoxville, Tenn., who presented the cause of the Southern Methodist Assembly at Lake Junaluska, N. C. This is a Christian summer resort similar to Lakes Chautauqua and Winona. \$2,500 worth of stock in this enterprise was subscribed by ministers and laymen. Rev. C. F. Wimberley then read the report of the Committee on Publications. It dealt mainly with the question of the taking over by the conference in connection with the Kentucky and West Virginia conferences of the Central Methodist-Advocate, now privately owned. This plan was not deemed feasible by the committees at the present time and no action was taken. The remainder of the session was given up to Dr. E. G. B. Mann, of Lexington, editor of the Central Methodist-Advocate, who used the time in receiving pledges of subscriptions from the pastors for the coming year.

Friday afternoon at the Methodist Church Dr. Frank M. Thomas of Louisville, delivered one of the finest discourses of the conference session to date on "The Preacher Transfigured." At 3 o'clock the Anniversary Service of the Epworth League was held. The principal address was delivered by Dr. Cul Culbrett, of Nashville, Tenn.

The service Friday night was devoted to the Preacher's Aid Society. The business of most interest at the business meeting on Saturday morning was the report of the Committee on Temperance, which expressed satisfaction at the progress made by the Temperance cause, approved the activities of the Anti-Saloon League and pledged the conference to a continued aggressive campaign in behalf of the cause. Dr. A. N. Palmer, head of the Ky. Anti-Saloon League was present and made a short address. The following were admitted into full connection in the Conference: E. P. Deacon, J. G. Akin, R. E. Bailey, M. M. Murrell, W. C.

Frank, F. W. Qualls and Summers Brinson. A short business session was held Saturday afternoon after which a Sunday School Institute, led by Mr. C. J. Nugent of Louisville, was held at the Methodist Church. At night the Anniversary Service of the Board of Missions was held. Dr. Frank M. Thomas made the principle address and over five hundred dollars was raised for the cause. On Sunday at the Methodist church there was a love feast service and ordination of deacons after which Bishop Atkins preached. The weather was ideal and there was an immense congregation present. In the afternoon a Memorial service was held at the same place. At night Rev. A. R. Kasey delivered a powerful sermon. At the Baptist church Rev. R. B. Grider preached at 11 a. m. and Dr. J. H. Young at 7:30 p. m. At the Christian church Rev. E. F. Goodson preached at 11 a. m. and Rev. S. G. Shelley in the evening. There was also preaching by visiting ministers in the various churches at Beaver Dam. The local colored people were addressed by Rev. W. R. Wagener at the colored Methodist church. Most of the ministers and delegates left for their homes Monday afternoon.

The conference adjourned Monday at noon. Most of the business had been disposed of at Saturday's session and for the final session there remained only one or two committee reports and the reading of the Conference appointments for the ensuing year. After financial reports had been made, resolutions of thanks for the hospitality of Hartford had been adopted and just before the seventieth annual session of the conference was brought to a close with the benediction by Bishop Atkins, the appointments for the various pastors for the coming year were announced:

Owensboro District.

J. T. Rushing, Presiding Elder.
Beaver Dam, W. C. Frank.
Calhoun, L. K. May.
Centertown, J. B. Rayburn.
Central City, B. F. Adkins.
Cloverport, Paul S. Powell.
Drakesboro, F. E. Lewis.
Dundee, J. P. Vanhoy.
Fordsville, G. W. Sugart.
Greenville Station, J. R. McAfee.
Greenville Circuit, L. M. Russell.
Hartford, B. W. Napier.
Hawesville, F. T. Howard.
Lewisburg, W. L. Shell.
Lewistown, P. C. Duval.
Livermore, R. L. Tally.
Macedo, W. S. Buckner.
North Hartford, J. L. Joyce.
Owensboro—Breckenridge St., R. H. Higgins.

Owensboro Circuit, C. F. Hartford.

Owensboro—Settle Memorial, J. R. Savage.

Owensboro—Third street, M. L. Dyer.

Owensboro—Woodlawn, R. C. McDowell.

Rochester, To be supplied.

Stanley, G. Y. Wilson.

Sacramento, H. F. Higgins.

South Carrollton and Island, M. H. Alexander.

Stephensport, Christy Gentry.

At an unexpected time in the proceedings Rev. U. G. Foote, of Louisville, arose and addressing the Bishop, said: "We have enjoyed our stay here in Hartford very much. We have been well cared for and are thankful to the good people. However, we wanted to show our appreciation to one in a more substantial way. Will Bro. Napier please stand up." (The modest but energetic pastor of the local church and also very energetic master of ceremonies arose plainly blushing and embarrassed.)

We were determined that this Zachary should have more substantial recognition than mere resolutions. We, and that means nearly every member of this conference, thought well to make a presentation to him.

We have heard the little birds whispering through the trees something of interest in connection with the text, "It is not well for man to be alone" but we did not think it well to anticipate. So our gift is not of silver or cut glass but this Bible, this hymnal and this book of discipline nicely bound in full morocco."

Suiting the action to the word Dr. Foote then handed the volumes toward Rev. Napier and Bishop Atkins reached out and took them and passed them on saying "Let the gifts go through my hands as an evidence of my fullest endorsement."

Rev. Mr. Napier responded saying, "There are hours too sacred for speech. This is a time of that kind. I appreciate very much this generous

(Continued on page four.)

STRONG PRAISE FOR McCREARY

Stanley Replies to Attacks
on Governor

THOSE WHO SEEK TO BESMIRCH

His Record Played In His Address At Warsaw Last Saturday

FRANKS' CANARD SATIRIZED

Warsaw, Ky., Oct. 2.—Before an enthusiastic crowd here to-day, the Hon. A. O. Stanley, Democratic candidate for Governor, made his first appearance of the campaign in the Sixth Congressional District. The weather man smiled on the Democratic gathering and a much larger turnout than had been expected by the local campaign managers resulted. Stanley devoted a great deal of attention to Republican criticism of Democratic extravagance and received hearty applause when he replied to attacks on Gov. McCreary. He reviewed the McCreary administration and denounced those who have sought to besmirch his record as Governor.

Satirizes Franks.

"Mr. Franks in a recent speech delivered at Hopkinsville, on September 27, said:

"We find that this administration in the last three years has collected \$3,112,861.75 more than the Wilson administration collected during its last three years. Counting this increased indebtedness and the amount of money collected, more than Wilson collected, and we have \$5,727,000 more spent in three years than was spent by the Wilson administration."

"The official figures in the Auditor's office show that the last Republican administration faced a deficit in the State Treasury on August 31 of \$1,108,209.37, that the present Democratic administration has received in revenues for the same relative period \$2,169,272.53, and has expended in all \$3,506,112.40 more than the preceding Republican administration."

\$2,000,000 Canard.

"Here's a two-million-dollar canard, bald-faced, unwarranted and without the semblance of official figure or any authentic document, except the gail and ignorance of the man who made it. The present Governor of Kentucky has served his country long and well in peace and in war; a gallant Confederate soldier. For eight years, an honored member of the National Congress, he served with distinction in the Federal Senate; has twice been Governor of his native State and is now, at the close of a long and honored career, entitled to the respect of all right-thinking men without regard to party affiliation. However much men may differ with him as to the propriety of his policies, they, without regard to party, acknowledge the integrity of his purpose and the worth of his public service, and yet he must be submitted to the billingsgate of a wanton political blackguard."

"The newspapers," says he, report Gov. McCreary as wanting to take the stump in order to defend his administration. The good Lord knows that if the poor old dilapidated, run down, bankrupt and worn-out thing could be defended, some real patriot ought to offer his services."

"It is amazing that a gentleman of Mr. Morrow's alleged culture and sense of propriety would turn this creature loose upon any community. He is responsible both for his ignorance and for his unmannered tirades. Gov. McCreary may well ignore the impudent political braying of this assailant who transcends every courtesy of debate and all the amenities commonly observed among gentlemen. Any candidate must be strong indeed—a political Goliath, the Stand-pat Sampson of Kentucky who dares to use the green jaw bone of an ass upon such adversaries."

National Issues.

Turning to national affairs, Mr. Stanley said:

"A tariff wall girding every coast and high enough to cut off the trade of all the world has been the dream

of the high protectionist. At the last the old world is shut off by a wall, not of stone, but of fire. The much-dreaded pauper labor of Europe is in line of battle or in the grave. Its factories are deserted or dismantled, and there is no longer the possibility of an invasion either of the foreigner or of his products. If there had been any validity in the argument that trade would be accelerated by stifling it, and that America could be enriched by becoming an industrial hermit and a commercial recluse, the European war would indeed have made this country an industrial Utopia.

"Of course, it produced no such result. The business depression necessarily incident to the destruction of foreign commerce, exports and imports alike, to the destruction or disarrangement of every business except the supplying of munitions of war to foreign countries, established the truth of the Democratic doctrine that the prosperity of this country was to be found, not in restraining or stifling, but in liberating her trade.

Foreign Commerce.

"We have stood the shock incident to the destruction of our foreign commerce, ten million dollars of cotton stored in warehouses all over the South, a quarter of a billion pounds of tobacco left upon the docks for lack of transportation, millions of tons of coal that once supplied the merchantmen of two continents without a purchaser, stock exchanges closed and billions of securities, foreign and domestic, left without a market and without a purchaser. This appalling condition the Administration of Woodrow Wilson had to meet and to meet without a moment's preparation or moment's warning. In 1907 a few bankers and high financiers attempted to teach Theodore Roosevelt a lesson by tightening the money market, and this country was precipitated into a panic, the most sudden and disastrous this country has known in a generation. Banks refused to pay their own depositors on demand, clearing house receipts were substituted for the coin of the realm. Had the condition which I have described struck the weak, vacillating and incompetent Administration of President Taft this country would have been thrown into a financial cataclysm which beggars description."

BRIBERY, FALSE SWEARING AND WAGERING IN RESULTS

Winchester, Ky., Oct. 2.—After reporting two indictments charging election bribery and two charging false swearing, the Clark county grand jury, which has been investigating the primary election of last August, adjourned.

Twelve additional indictments charging betting on the election were returned by the grand jury during its session of fourteen days.

The grand jury in its final report declared that while it was able to find indictments against only two persons for bribery, it was convinced that considerable money was illegally used in the primary contests, and recommended that the next grand jury make a further investigation.

Charged with paying \$2 to Robert Moore to procure his vote and influence for W. R. Shackelford for Circuit Judge and W. R. Taylor for County Judge, A. B. Hampton, known as "Uncle Andy," was indicted. "Uncle Andy" is a Republican and one of the wealthiest men in the county.

Other indictments for false swearing were returned against D. S. Powell and Dan Insko. Powell was also indicted for betting on election, as was Rodney Brookshire.

KENTUCKIAN ENDS LIFE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 2.—James Griffin, a Kentuckian, chose a unique but effective means of ending his life on a lonely river bank in faraway British Columbia, according to a letter received by Gov. McCreary from Vice Consul G. C. Woodward, of Vancouver.

Mr. Woodward reports that Griffin committed suicide by lying down and exploding dynamite on his chest. He was found along Queanell river. Where in Kentucky Griffin came from Mr. Woodward could not learn and reported the death in the hope of locating the man's relatives. He said Griffin was about 55 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighed about 185 pounds, having dark hair and mustache, slightly tinged with gray.

FAITH IN BIG GUN SHIPS REAFFIRMED

In Reports on the Sub-
marine Failure.

THE FLEET OF DREADNAUGHTS

May be Increased on Account
of Lesson From the European War.

REPELLING UNDERSEA CRAFT

Washington, Oct. 2.—The American naval policy for the coming year, tentative plans for which recognized the sudden development of submarine warfare, with provision for a large number of under-sea boats, will be broadly affected by the British Admiralty's development of successful means for combatting the submarine peril.

Confidential reports to the United States Government, disclosing that the destruction of from 50 to 70 German submarines had been effected by the use of nets, submarine telephones, new types of mines and by covering the submarine area with a fleet of thousands of high-speed motor boats armed with rapid-fire guns, have fulfilled the convictions of American naval experts that means would be found successfully to combat under-sea warfare.

Likewise these reports have reaffirmed the faith of American experts in the all-big-gun ship—the dreadnought—as the effective fighting force of any navy.

One immediate development of this newest lesson drawn from the European war probably will be a provision in the new naval bill for additions to the dreadnought fleet instead of building submarines on such an extensive scale as has been desired by many.

It is plain, however, that the development of successful means of repelling submarine warfare will not mean the abandonment of substantial additions to the American submarine fleet. The new naval building program probably will include more than the usual number of submarines, and they will all be of the new high speed sea-going cruiser type, carrying rapid fire guns recently developed in the naval gun factory, but the official plan will not contemplate development of the submarine arm of the service at the expense of the big gun ships.

Naval officers realize that the remarkable success of the German under-sea boats created a profound impression throughout the country and was the sentiment for the building of large numbers of submarines almost to the total exclusion of battleships on the theory that a submersible had proved its ability to destroy a fighting ship costing ten times as much.

Now that successful means of combatting the submarine have been developed, the strategists feel that the naval defense of the coasts of the United States still rests where they always have contended it has—on the big gun fleet.

They feel, too, that while the navy should be equipped adequately with submersibles, the next development should be to provide means of repelling submarine invaders, as has been done in Europe, and to carry out a logical, progressive building policy for the big fleet along the lines laid down by the Naval General Board, which stands for 48 first-line dreadnoughts by 1920.

Various means for developing defense against submarines now are being tested in the American navy. All these experiments are of a most confidential character, but it is known that the best experts of the technical corps are working on new ideas in mines, nets and submarine telephones.

Plans for the two new dreadnoughts authorized by the last Congress include means of defense against submarines which probably are not known to any of the European navies, and in the shallow waters of the Atlantic Coast, adjacent to large cities whose harbors might possibly be the targets of submarine invaders, experiments constantly are being carried on. Obviously the nature of these will not be disclosed by the Navy Department.

Continued on eighth page.